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EDISON BATTERY
SECRETLY PLACED
IN SUBMARINE K-1

**Marines Guard Boat at
Navy Yard and Officials
Withhold Information.**

Carefully guarded preparations were made by officials at the navy yard yesterday for the installation of Thomas A. Edison's new nickel batteries aboard the submarine K-1. R. A. Bachman, general manager of the Edison concern at Orange, is in charge of the work. If the batteries prove as effective in practical use as they are said to have done while the electrical wizard was experimenting with them, the United States navy will possess the first underwater craft in which the danger of the crew being suffocated by chlorine gas is practically eliminated.

Mr. Bachman arrived about 11 o'clock at the navy yard yesterday. He immediately went to the K-1 and set to work on the batteries. Extra precautions were taken to keep away persons from the submarine.

Officers of the navy yard who would talk of the batteries. Most of them said they knew nothing about them. Chlorine gas is the bugaboo of undersea boats, and most officers who are familiar with them believe that chlorine gas caused the destruction of the F-4 at Honolulu, several months ago.

The nickel batteries are the result of a visit of Mr. Edison to the navy yard about seven months ago. He visited one of the boats of the G type with Secretary Daniels and spent about three-quarters of an hour studying the details of the submarine. At the conclusion of his visit it was announced that the wizard believed that he had solved the problem of doing away with danger of gas suffocation and that he would immediately begin an experiment with a new battery.

Officers say that there is no doubt of the success of Mr. Edison's tests and they are eagerly awaiting the results. How long it would take to install the batteries or when a test would be made could not be learned at the navy yard. Officers said that it would take about two weeks to install the batteries. A dock trial will be given the submarine, after which it will take some short practice spins around the harbor.

The putting in of the batteries is practically the first work of the Edison concern since the death of Secretary Daniels. While the board in no way passed on the battery invention, it is believed that it hurried matters and that many other inventions will be tried out within a short time.

FAIL TO WIN SENATOR

Dillingham Tells Suffragists Question Is One for States.

Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 24.—Mrs. William J. Colt, chairman of the New York branch of the Congressional Union, and a delegation of the Equal Suffrage League of Vermont called on Senator W. P. Dillingham here today. They inquired why he opposed a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women.

Senator Dillingham reiterated his opinion, expressed in Congress, that the question was one to be decided by the states, rather than by the Federal government.

AT HER SERVICE
MADAM has at her instant service (at the Toilette Counters at Bloomingdale's) the thousand first-aids to beauty and health that are today so indispensable!

From "Endura" tooth-brushes with their enduring bristles at 25c. and 35c., to the rare perfumes of Kerkoff and Brecher of Paris!

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METAMORA CLUB
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Known the world over for cuisine and Parisian atmosphere.

AMATEUR SOIREE
EVERY NIGHT
Beautiful Dancing Prizes
at Lunch, Tea and Supper
Continuous Entertainment
1 P. M. to 2 A. M.

U. S. IS SEEKING TO BE FINANCIAL PILOT OF HAYTI

Negotiating for Treaty
for Ten-Year Control
of Customs.

REBELS AGAINST
PROPOSED PACT

President Dartiguenave's Life
Threatened if He Puts Con-
vention Through.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—The State Department has opened negotiations with the Haytian Government for a treaty similar to that now in force with Santo Domingo, which will give the United States control of the Haytian customs and a supervision over the national finances for ten years. It is hoped the negotiations can be carried on so as to conciliate the mass of people in Hayti.

The negotiations are being conducted by American representatives in Hayti, and the State Department has tried to keep them secret until their success is assured. The custom houses of the three principal ports have been for some time under the control of American officers, who were placed in charge after the military occupation of the republic.

President Dartiguenave, whose election was due in large measure to the protection of American troops in Hayti, favors the plan, but is fearful of popular disapproval. The Bobo party, which has not ceased its activities in spite of the exile of its chief, is openly hostile to an American protectorate in Hayti, and under the leadership of General Moreau, one of Bobo's principal adherents, has enlisted the assistance of the Cacos, a native caste of rough riders.

Rebels Aided by Guerrillas. The Bobo party's activities are chiefly confined to the north of the island, where the Cacos are roving bands of mercenaries, who are skilled in guerrilla fighting, and descend on the coast towns only for sudden raids. While their power is not great, they are able to harass the administration and are not easily subdued.

Every effort is being made by the revolutionists to incite the populace against the proposed treaty with the United States. President Dartiguenave's life has been threatened if he persists in allowing the pact to be put through. The administration, however, is confident that the intelligent citizens of Hayti will support the measure and back up the government against the rebels.

If the treaty is concluded, the American troops will undoubtedly be kept in Hayti until all danger of rebellion has been eliminated. The Haytian government has requested the United States to send a large force to-day to join Rear Admiral Caperton's command, and preparations are being made by the Navy Department for a prolonged occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that the assassination of President Guillaume was due to popular indignation, stirred up by Bobo's charge that the government was planning to surrender to the United States. At that time Santo Domingo was pointed out as a horrible example of the havoc wrought by American interests.

**Haytian Officials Want
to Discuss Treaty Terms**

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Aug. 24.—The American government has addressed the government of Hayti expressing its desire that there be accepted without delay the draft of a convention which will give the United States control of the finances of the country under a general and American employ.

Under the terms of the convention, both municipal and rural police are to be natives, under the command of American officers. The plan includes the arrangement of the debts of Hayti to foreigners and an engagement to cede no Haytian territory to any foreign power except the United States.

The Haytian Deputies and Senators have been in secret committee since the treaty was discussed. They are hostile to the principle involved and find the conditions unacceptable. It is believed they will vote a resolution authorizing the extension of the treaty with the United States, but they doubtless will desire to discuss the terms of the convention before giving their approval—a measure necessary under the provisions of the Haytian constitution.

Under the provisions of the suggested convention dealing with control of the nation's finances, all Haytian revenues collected will be set apart for payment of the government personnel, payment of interest and sinking fund charges of the foreign and domestic debts of the republic, and to meet expenses under the regular budgets.

**Naval Constructor Stocker
to Leave Navy Yard Sept. 1**

After five years of service Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, builder of the dreadnoughts New York and Arizona, will leave the Navy Yard. He has been ordered to Washington to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Naval Constructor G. H. Rock will take his place, beginning September 1. Mr. Rock comes from the Bureau of Construction at Washington and will finish the work on the Arizona.

The change is in line with the announcement that the Tribune threatened to publish the names of the Naval Constructor Stocker and Commander Louis C. Richardson, head of the machinery department, would probably leave the yard. Since that time Mr. Richardson has been relieved by Commander Earl Jessup.

Commander Stocker enjoys the distinction of building the two biggest warships in the navy, the New York and the Arizona, goes into commission, and when the Arizona goes into commission she will be the biggest warship in the navy.

EX-SPY HAS HIS SPY FREED

Dr. Graves Asks Court to Release Kneeland, Whom He Arrested.

Dr. Armagnac Neil Graves, ex-German spy, who caused the arrest of Ellwood Van Wyck Kneeland on the charge of spying on him, pleaded yesterday in night court for the latter's release.

Judge Appleton told Kneeland that he regretted seeing him arraigned before him, and if it had not been for his uncle, Robert Van Wyck, who spoke to him regarding his nephew's predicament, he would punish him severely. Kneeland was then released on probation for six months.

Jewellers Urge Wrist Watches to Grace New York's "Finest"



Miss Catherine Thompson, wearing \$320,000 worth of diamonds, at the Jewellers' Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace.

**Feminine Taint Gone from Useful Adornment, Says
Decree of National Association, Which Dooms
All Men to Yield to the Claspng Charm.**

Wrist watches for men! This is the pronouncement of three leading watchmakers who have booths at the tenth annual American National Retail Jewellers' Association, whose exhibition is being held at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. If J. B. Warren, of the Elgin company, has his way, every traffic policeman in New York will soon become an advertisement for the wrist watch whenever he raises his hand to stop vehicular traffic at a corner.

Mr. Warren is to ask Commissioner Woods that the Police Department follow the lead of the government, which recently bought 400 wrist watches for its cavalrymen. At the Elgin booth are photographs of Richard Harding Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Christy Mathewson, whose wrists are protected by watches. The Waltham and Igersoll companies, too, are trying to popularize the wrist watch.

Jewellers said most men on the Continent wear them and that in this country already 10 per cent of the males used the handy timepiece. Artists and kidders have tried to hinder their sale," said Mr. Warren yesterday, "but they are now coming into vogue, and because of their many advantages are here to stay."

Jewellers are striving also to educate wearers of gems. Charles F. Manahan, second vice-president of the association, pointed out yesterday that the headpiece, a Dutch collar of diamonds, a huge corsage and pearl and diamond girdle and studded bracelets and rings. At another booth is to be found a diamond valued at \$38,000.

While the visitor walks a machine in the Whiting & Davis booth will manufacture for him either a gold watchchain or a dainty mesh bag. A collection of cultured pearls, at L. Heller & Son's exhibit, was the centre of large gatherings yesterday. These pearls are cheaper than ordinary pearls and are obtained from carefully guarded shells in the Bay of Ago, Japan. It requires four years to get the cultured pearl from the oyster.

Friday the jewellers will meet and announce the styles for the coming year.

**WOMEN'S VOTES
URGED AS REMEDY**

Continued from page 1

It declares, should be enough to support a wife and three children, the natural resources of the country being ample to allow this if the industrial population is properly educated and organized. It is suggested that the government, through a bureau, collect and make public annually full information in regard to labor conditions, hours of work and wages. It places eight hours a day, six days a week as the maximum of work under normal conditions.

As to safety and sanitation, figures are quoted showing that yearly there are 35,000 fatal accidents in industrial work and 700,000 injuries causing disability of more than four weeks, with the estimate that from a third to half are preventable. It proposes a bureau of industrial safety to obviate this, and appropriations of the public health service to improve industrial sanitation.

As a result of their unprotected condition," the report continues, "women and children are exploited in industry, trade, domestic service and agriculture to an extent which threatens their health and welfare and menaces the wellbeing of future generations. The competition of women and children is a direct menace to the wage and salary standards of men."

The increasing employment of women has been caused by the low wages of men, making the work of the women a necessity to support the family, the report finds, and the child labor laws have been a hardship on the working classes and not on industry. As remedies it suggests:

That laws be passed for fixing the compensation of women the same as that for men for the same service; that the organization of working women for self-protection and the extension of the principle of state protection and education of children.

Taking the telegraph and telephone companies, the report finds that they are rendering inefficient service at exorbitant rates, despite underpayment of employees, because of uncoordinated organization and over-capitalization. Repressive measures have kept the workers from organizing, it states.

It recommends the government purchase and operation of the properties, with provision for continuing workers in their employment at better pay or absorbing them into other branches of government service. Criticizing the Pullman company, it says the tipping system is degrading, the company being the real beneficiary of it, since it enables it to pay lower wages, and also denounces measures to prevent its employees from joining unions.

U. S. WINS LONG MONOPOLY FIGHT ON KODAK TRUST

Judge Hazel Holds East-
man Company Violates
the Sherman Law.

MUST ABROGATE
TRADE RESTRAINT

Jurist Finds Government Showed
Unfair and Illegal Suppres-
sion of Competition.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—The Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, is a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, according to a decision handed down here late to-day by Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court. The decision grants the defendant company an opportunity to present a plan "for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly" on the first day of the November term.

Judge Hazel in his opinion stated that, while it appeared that no irreparable hardship would result from a separation of the present business into two or more separate companies, it was not at this time intended to indicate either a dissolution, division or reorganization.

It is no doubt possible, he said, that an adequate measure of relief might result from enjoining the unfair practices of the terms of sale agreements, and from a separation of the business; but the defendants should have an opportunity to present to the court on the first day of the 1915 November term a plan for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly unduly and unreasonably restraining interstate trade and commerce; or, if an appeal from this interlocutory decree is taken to the Supreme Court, and this decision is affirmed, such plan is to be presented within sixty days from the filing of the mandate.

Insisted on Price Fixing.

The Federal suit against the Eastman companies was filed in the United States District Court in Buffalo on June 9, 1913, and for a year attempts were made to bring about a settlement, the company agreeing to make changes in its selling policy and other alterations in its business methods asked by the government, except its practice of fixing retail prices on its goods, which it contended was necessary for the protection of its customers against price-cutting by retailers.

Acquired Twenty Concerns.

The bill alleged substantially that from 1902 to 1906 the Eastman Company of New York intentionally monopolized the business of manufacturing and selling cameras, plates, photographic paper and film in the United States by acquiring control of twenty competing concerns, which were afterwards dissolved, the plants dismantled and their business removed to Rochester.

That the Eastman Kodak Company of New York acquired many stock houses of competing states in selling photographic supplies manufactured by the defendants and their competitors.

That the defendants with the intention of monopolizing the importation and sale of photographic supplies in the United States and Canada raw paper stock from European paper mills—a necessity in the manufacture of photographic papers.

Competition Stifled.

That from 1909 to 1908 all Eastman products were sold by dealers under restrictions and with discounts which stifled competition. In 1908 these discounts were discontinued, and subsequently so-called "retailers" were appointed to handle Eastman products under penalty of revocation of the right to deal in any of the Eastman commodities.

By the acquisition of properties and enforcement of the terms of sale, it was alleged, the defendants acquired the largest percentage of the trade, unlawfully restrained such trade and obtained an illegal monopoly.

The defendants in their answer denied restraining trade or competition or engaging in a monopoly, and claimed that their stock houses were established for the purpose of obtaining a better quality and development within their plants of products of a superior quality and of the manufacture of a camera in which they were the conceded pioneers.

Built Perpetual Barriers.

The opinion reviewed in detail the acquisition of the control of raw paper and of competing companies, and stated that it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that these acts were for the purpose of suppressing competition and in furtherance of an intention to form a monopoly. In substantiation of this it was pointed out that in nearly every instance the conveyances contained restrictive covenants prohibiting the acquisition of competing concerns from re-entering the business for periods ranging from five to twenty-five years, thus serving, as said in the Tobacco case, "as perpetual barriers to the entry of others."

Judge Hazel dismissed the government's claim that contracts for the manufacture of motion picture film entered into between the defendants and the Motion Picture Patents Company were violations of the statute.

Enormous Gains Shown.

The court quoted the great gains and profits of the company for the year 1912, which amounted to \$15,633,551.33, or about 171 per cent on total sales of \$24,763,407.65. It also showed the large disproportion between the cost of manufacture and the price paid by the consumer. It is undisputed, the court held, that the Eastman company controlled approximately 75 per cent of the entire trade, and had accordingly obtained a monopoly.

"The burden rested upon the defendants to prove that this was accomplished by legal methods," Judge Hazel said, "and after careful consideration I have concluded that such burden was not borne, but that, on the contrary, the government has shown affirmatively that the illegal trade and commerce have been unjustly and unlawfully restrained by the defendants by the formation of a monopoly induced by wrongful contracts with regard to raw paper stock, preventing the trade from obtaining such stock by the acquisition of competing plants; and stock houses, accompanied by covenants restricting the vendors from re-entering the business and by the imposition on dealers of arbitrary and oppressive terms of sale inconsistent with air dealing and suppressing competition. Such acts, when taken together, are most significant, and seem to me to indisputably disclose an intention to violate Section 2 of the Sherman act."

\$100 FOR BLACK HAND SLUR

Jury Settles \$5,000 Slander Suit Between Rival Contractors.

Pasquali Libutti, a contractor, of 427 East 118th Street, obtained a verdict for \$100 yesterday for being called "chief of the Black Hand." The accusation was made by Giuseppe Preszko, another contractor. Libutti, an officer of several Italian organizations, refused to permit the accusation, made in the presence of several persons, to go unnoticed. He sued for \$5,000 damages for slander. Preszko failed to answer the suit in court and the Sheriff's jury was asked to assess the amount of damages.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL MEN
DROP TOOLS ON PAYDAY**

Promised 10 Per Cent Wage

Increase Does Not Materialize, So—

South Bethlehem, Penn., Aug. 24.—Fully one-half of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company at its new plant at Redington, near here, dropped their tools on the morning of the twenty-fourth, when they were promised a 10 per cent increase, which was not included in the payroll. Quite a number of girls are employed at the plant. Many of them also walked out.

**KOELBLE PLEDGES
GERMAN SUPPORT**

"If Germany Wants War,
She Will Get It," Says
Alliance President.

"If the Germans deliberately sank the Arabic without warning, then, in my opinion, Germany has extended an invitation for war to the United States and she will probably get it. In the event of positive proof that Germany has thus assumed the attitude of the aggressor, I believe that German-Americans will be in the first ranks of volunteers for the United States."

In these words, Alphonse G. Koelble, president of the German-American Society of New York City and president of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, answered yesterday a question that has been debated frequently during the last few days. Returning on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, after a six weeks' visit to Germany, Mr. Koelble lost no time in making known his opinions on the present crisis.

He is not a German-American himself. He was born in this city of German parents, and has a law office at 80 Maiden Lane.

"If, on the other hand, President Wilson makes a blunder in making war on Germany," said Mr. Koelble last night at his home, 140 East Ninety-second Street, "another question. If we feel that war is brought on by hasty decision, by newspaper agitation, manipulation, outside influence or some other similar cause, then, naturally, German-Americans will not get enthusiastic over the Boer war."

"I repeat, however, if the sinking of the Arabic is Germany's method of telling the United States where she can get off, then the crisis is serious. If any German-Americans should start to make trouble by showing their allegiance to the fatherland, I am sure that other German-Americans, standing by this country, would be the first to make life miserable for them."

On the question of exporting of ammunition, Mr. Koelble has decided views. "I believe that America has a right to sell ammunition to any country," he said, "but this right also gives rise to the corresponding right of Germany to sink every bit of that ammunition that she can. Germany has a right to sink any American ship loaded with ammunition. Now when you put American citizens on an unarmed merchantman carrying ammunition you have a different problem. I believe that the liner should be seized and the responsibility should be upon the captain if he refused to accede to the warning."

"But we have no international law on the question of submarine warfare, and it is said a crisis which threatens the disruption of the world is near at hand. It is said that Villa's action in splitting his army into small guerrilla commands was the result of the rebellious stand of some of his generals, hoping in that way to lessen the effect by scattering the commands."

Details of the attack on Monterey by the Villa army commanded by General Raoul Madero reached El Paso today. The Villa army, it was said, was a complete failure, Madero's forces being cut to pieces and scattered by General Jacinto Trevino's Carranza army holding Monterey.

General Madero, it is said, was forced to flee to Mexico and flee to Ixtle, Nuevo Leon. General Orestes Pereyra, commanding one wing of Madero's army, was killed, and General Rosalvo Hernandez, one of the most prominent of the Villa commanders, was mortally wounded and is said to have died.

General Madero used nine cannon in the bombardment of the city, and eight of them were captured by General Trevino, the Carranza states.

Confirmation of the defeat was received in Juarez to-day in a message from General Madero, dated at Ixtle, which stated that the assault had been unsuccessful. Carranza's advisers from Monterey say Madero's army was badly scattered and that he now is trying to reassemble it at Ixtle.

Notice was received by United States army officers here to-day that leaves of absence were granted to fifteen men. No reason is given, but army men think it is the result of the Mexican situation.

**MARTIAL LETTERS
GREET PEACEFUL AD**

"Coward and Milkop" Hurlled
at Author of Notice.

Charles Meigs Ripley, of 15 West Thirty-eighth Street, who in a newspaper advertisement proclaimed himself an American citizen and a descendant of General Ripley and General Meigs of Civil War fame, and said it was deliberately unfriendly for Americans to sail on any vessel flying a belligerent flag, was bombarded with letters yesterday.

The letters called Mr. Ripley everything from a selfish milkop and coward to a hero and the savior of his country. "You need not worry about your country ever asking you to fight for her," said one letter; "the United States wants men, not cowards and milkops such as you are."

OUSTS DETECTIVE GRAFTERS

Woods Acts on Charge of Sparing Man for \$25.

John T. Maddock and John A. Dolan, second grade detectives of the West Side Harlem Bureau, were dismissed from the department yesterday by Commissioner Woods. Deputy Commissioner Godley found them guilty of having extorted money from a man they were assigned to arrest.

On July 15 the Woman's Hospital said an illegal operation performed by the two detectives was a disgrace to the department. Edward S. McNevin, of 922 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, a clerk in the Finance Department.

McNevin said Maddock and Dolan took him to a saloon and offered to save him the humiliation for \$25.

MEXICAN PEACE POLICY AWAITS RESULT OF FIGHT

Victory by Carranza May
Lead to His Recognition
by Washington.

PROVISIONAL HEAD
NOT YET DISCUSSED

State Department Puts End to
Reports That Vasquez Tagle
Had Been Selected.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—The American government has not even considered the selection of a man to head a provisional government in Mexico, says an official statement from the State Department to-day. The announcement was made to put an end to reports that the government had decided on Vasquez Tagle as provisional President.

The announcement was regarded as significant also as indicating the open-mindedness of the government and the possibility that the claims of General Carranza may receive serious attention. Although the administration has been opposed to the recognition of Carranza or of any other factionist, it is believed that much will depend upon the military events of the next few weeks.

If Carranza is as strong in a military way as he appears to be he should have no difficulty, it is believed, in defeating Villa and taking complete control of the situation. On the other hand, it is considered not impossible that Villa will turn the tables on his former chief and strengthen his own chances for consideration.

It is expected the Pan-American conference will not be held in session until the controversy with Germany is settled. The administration has shown a determination to deal with one problem at a time.

Carranza's reply to the Pan-American appeal is not expected for several days. While it is known that he will not accede to the demand of the conference unless he can control the peace parties, officials say certain influences are beginning to work on the First Chief that may persuade him to a more conciliatory course. It is believed Carranza would have an excellent chance of securing practically all he has contended for if he would enter the proposed peace conference.

Encouragement is said to have been given Carranza's representatives here by several of the European governments. Mr. C. A. Douglas to-day called upon Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and submitted to him Carranza's claims for recognition. Great Britain has said it would follow the lead of the United States.

The Villa agency to-day stated that General Chao, who had been reported to have deserted to the Constitutionists, was still loyal to Villa. General Chao is now at Torreón. It is said that there was no truth in the report of his defection.

**Villa Army Near Revolt;
Defeated at Monterey**

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 24.—Villa's acceptance of the Pan-American peace suggestion without first getting the consent of his army has started a revolt in the southern division army, according to reports from Torreón to-day.

General R. Fierro and the Zapata commanders, who supplied reinforcements to Villa's army, resent Villa's action, and it is said a crisis which threatens the disruption of the world is near at hand. It is said that Villa's action in splitting his army into small guerrilla commands was the result of the rebellious stand of some of his generals, hoping in that way to lessen the effect by scattering the commands.

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**Mexicans and Rangers
Fire Across the Border**

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 24.—Louis Stevens, county ranger, reported to-day that Mexican soldiers across the border had fired upon him and two companions last night at San Antonio Canyon, two miles south of Duquesne. The fire was returned, about 500 shots being exchanged at 500 yards' range.

**Sonora Capital Attacked
by Yaquis; 26 Killed**

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 24.—Dispatches from Nogales reported to-day that Yaqui Indians had attacked Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, yesterday, but were repulsed by Carranza adherents.

Twenty-six were killed during the fighting. Among the dead are Alberto Camou, a wealthy landowner, whose four mill was burned by the Indians.

OPEN AIR TO EVERYWHERE

THERE are 200,000 visitors in New York today, yet the city doesn't seem any more crowded than usual! Father Knickerbocker has a way of providing for his guests. He lets them go about town as comfortably as if they were in their own motor cars at home—he offers them travel de luxe on a

**Fifth
Avenue
Bus**

OPEN AIR TO EVERYWHERE